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ABSTRACT

The Alberta, Canada, Social Studies examination for grade 12 contains 70 multiple choice questions covering the following subjects: political ideologies, economics, world geography, world history, and current events. The questions are often related to political cartoons, charts, maps, or a series of quotations that precede the question(s). Two essay questions are presented, one of which is to be chosen and answered in the space provided. The answers to the test questions are not given. (JB)

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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

January 1989

Alberta EDUCATION

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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the presiding examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice.

Use an HB pencil only. If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

A. Vancouver
B. Winnipeg
C. Ottawa
D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

A	B	C	D
①	②	●	④

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

JANUARY 1989

1. Which of the following claims is MOST supportive of decentralized decision making in an economy?

   A. It is undesirable to waste labor and resources through competition.
   B. Production should be geared to the demands of the consumers.
   C. The government should create jobs for the unemployed.
   D. Inequality of incomes is unjust.

2. The continued use of transfer payments in Canada primarily reflects an attempt by the federal government to enhance

   A. self-reliance
   B. national security
   C. economic equality
   D. individual freedom

3. Public opinion polls have been condemned for influencing people to "join the bandwagon" in deciding how to vote. This criticism is aimed at the belief that

   A. democracies promote freedom of speech
   B. democracies are inefficient and inconsistent
   C. most people do not engage in independent thought
   D. politicians are on their best behavior during elections

4. The theory that individualism can BEST be promoted through the denial of all institutions that embody government and authority is a characteristic of

   A. conservatism
   B. liberalism
   C. radicalism
   D. anarchism

5. To understand the basic functioning of the Soviet political system today, a western observer would BEST be advised to study the

   A. works of Marx and Lenin
   B. Soviet Constitution of 1936
   C. purpose of the Five-Year Plans
   D. operation of the Communist party

Use the sources below to answer questions 6 to 10.

SOURCE I

Of course, there is no such thing as full employment in a democracy. Economic conditions vary in different regions, certain industries may slump, skills and training may not match job requirements. For many reasons governments call a certain amount of unemployment "acceptable".

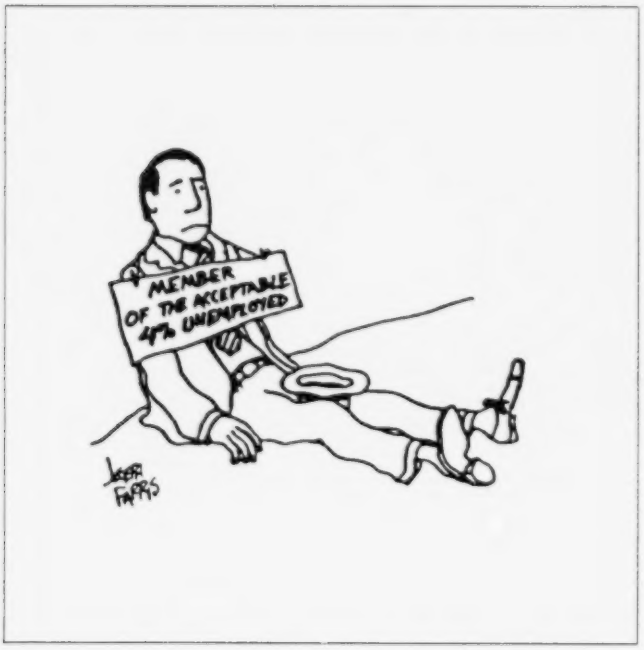
— from *Canada and the World*

SOURCE II

Unemployment should be unacceptable in a democratic society for three reasons. Unemployment is a waste of valuable economic resources, it causes human suffering, and it threatens the foundation of democratic societies.

— Olof Palme

SOURCE III



— from *A Collection of Political Cartoons*

6. What is the central issue raised by the sources?

   A. To what extent should democratic governments aid those who are unemployed?
   B. To what extent should democratic governments emphasize solutions to unemployment rather than inflation?
   C. Should democratic governments tolerate a certain amount of unemployment as unavoidable?
   D. Should democratic governments implement job creation programs to reduce unemployment?

7. The statements in sources I and II BEST reflect a value conflict between

   A. being rationally objective and socially concerned
   B. balancing personal material welfare with social welfare
   C. preserving individual initiative and maintaining equality
   D. achieving efficient production and maintaining economic stability

8. The cartoon in Source III supports the conclusion that

   A. unemployment statistics often do not reveal the human element
   B. most of the unemployed are lazy and do not attempt to find work
   C. democratic political systems contribute to rising unemployment rates
   D. four per cent unemployment rates are inevitable in a democratic system

9. If modern democratic governments accept a certain amount of unemployment as suggested by Source I, they MOST LIKELY accept a certain responsibility for

   A. restricting the creation of corporate monopolies
   B. regulating the price of goods and services
   C. monitoring hiring practices
   D. providing social programs

10. What government action would a supporter of a market economy consider appropriate in dealing with the problem raised by the sources?

   A. Providing tax incentives to stimulate industrial expansion
   B. Nationalizing failing industries to preserve employment
   C. Placing credit restrictions on consumer borrowing
   D. Increasing welfare benefits to the unemployed

11. Direct democracy is not practical for countries such as Canada primarily because

A. there are too many powerful minority groups
B. there are too many diverse political parties
C. people lack the financial resources and expertise to run for office
D. people lack the information and time required to participate effectively

12. "Should a society emphasize individual welfare or emphasize the collective good?" A fascist's response to this question would be that

A. an efficient centrally planned economy should be established to achieve equality
B. individuals should follow the will of the state to realize their full potential
C. individuals should benefit society most by giving freely of their labor to industry
D. a pure public-enterprise system should be created to encourage greater co-operation

Use the passage below to answer question 13.

Karl Marx's theory of dialectical _____ was basically a theory of historical change. It claimed that all social relations are determined by systems of _____ production. At all stages before socialism, _____ existed. Only after the proletariat has seized power and abolishes _____ will the process of change stop and society become a perfect community.

13. Which sequence of four terms would correctly complete the statements given in the above passage?

A. socialism, economic, selfishness, militarism
B. socialism, industrial, dictatorship, equality
C. materialism, industrial, inequality, nationalism
D. materialism, economic, class warfare, private property

14. Which of the following characteristics is usually missing from those western democracies that have proportional representation and multi-party systems?

A. Landslide majorities
B. Minority governments
C. Coalition cabinets
D. Frequent elections

Use the cartoon below to answer question 15.

ANOTOLI ONANOV OF RUSSIA IS 106 YEARS OLD.
TO WHAT DOES HE CREDIT HIS LONG LIFE?
I HAFF NEVER CRITICIZED THE STATE.
ROBERT ENGLEHART/Dayton Journal Herald

15. The humor in the cartoon is based on a common western bias that the Soviet Union is

A. committed to achieving military superiority
B. a "cradle to grave" welfare state
C. a completely totalitarian state
D. committed to communist expansion

---

16. The presence of periodic elections, public opinion polls, and written constitutions in a democracy represents an attempt to

A. increase the accountability of leadership
B. explain the duties of leadership
C. extend the powers of leadership
D. justify the role of leadership

17. To stimulate consumption in the marketplace, the government of a mixed economy would MOST likely

A. raise taxes and lower interest rates
B. reduce taxes and lower interest rates
C. raise taxes and raise interest rates
D. reduce taxes and raise interest rates

18. For a democratic socialist, the recent priority of the Mulroney government to privatize Crown corporations raises serious concerns regarding the danger of placing

A. ideological considerations ahead of the national interest
B. national interests ahead of business interests
C. social security ahead of reducing the budget
D. citizen welfare ahead of profit making

19. While authoritarian governments with self-appointed élites are undemocratic, such governments

A. must only follow the general will of the people
B. do not always lack popular approval and support
C. must use only force and terror to stay in power
D. do not always acquire dictatorial characteristics

20. An economic program of indicative planning would be MOST characteristic of

A. a fascist command economy
B. the American price system
C. Scandinavian mixed economies
D. the Soviet public-enterprise system

For questions 21 and 22 a certain condition or policy is stated in relation to two groups. Judge the effect of this condition or policy on the groups listed by answering

A. if the policy or condition is acceptable to the first group but unacceptable to the second
B. if the policy or condition is unacceptable to the first group but acceptable to the second
C. if the policy or condition is acceptable to both groups
D. if the policy or condition is unacceptable to both groups

	CONDITION OR POLICY	GROUPS INVOLVED
21.	One-party monopoly	Italian Fascists, 1922 German National Socialists, 1934
22.	Devaluation of Canada's currency	Canadian importers Canadian exporters

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Use the chart below to answer questions 23 and 24.

COUNTRY X			COUNTRY Y		
PARTY	SEATS	POPULAR VOTE	PARTY	SEATS	POPULAR VOTE
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	154	43%	PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES	136	36%
CONSERVATIVES	73	20%	LIBERALS	114	40%
CENTRISTS	64	18%	NEW DEMOCRATS	26	18%
LIBERALS	38	11%	OTHER	0	6%
COMMUNISTS	20	6%			
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS	0	1%			
OTHER	0	1%			
TOTAL SEATS	349		TOTAL SEATS	276	

23. The results of the elections in these two countries illustrate the difference between the

A. executive and legislative forms of government
B. republican and parliamentary forms of democracy
C. responsible and representative forms of democracy
D. proportional and single-member systems of representation

24. Which type of government was MOST likely formed as a result of the election in Country X?

A. Majority government
B. One-party government
C. Coalition government
D. Provisional government

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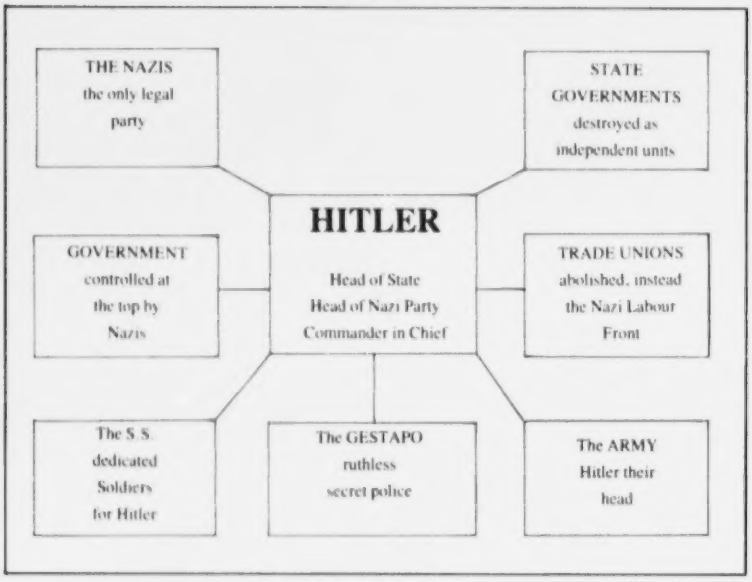
25. To supporters of a market-oriented economy, the principle of self-interest is desirable because

A. economic stability will be guaranteed
B. economic exploitation will be eliminated
C. individuals will be assured of economic equality
D. individuals will be motivated to exhibit their initiative

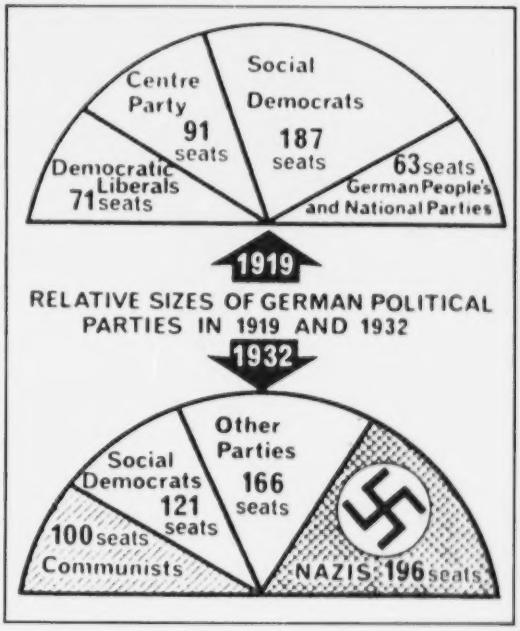
Use the information below to answer questions 26 to 30.

SOURCE I



— from *World Affairs 1900 to the Present Day*

SOURCE II



— from *A Map History of the Modern World*

SOURCE III

We SA men were the soldiers of the movement. It was our job to maintain order at all party meetings. Life was still tough. Ninety per cent of our group were unemployed, but now we had something to fight and live for; and this made it much easier for us to bear all the hardships. We were all in the same boat.

— *a Nazi Stormtrooper*, 1932

SOURCE IV

The Weimar government proved itself incompetent and the whole fabric of the Republic was corrupt and rotten. A people like the Germans could not be ruled in that way. What I mean is that a group of leaders of superior intellect and endowed with dictatorial powers was best suited to lead a country out of an unbalanced economic situation.

— *a German industrialist*, 1932

26. What central research question is addressed by the sources?

A. What did Hitler do to consolidate his power in Germany?
B. How important to authoritarian rule is charismatic leadership?
C. What were the underlying causes of unemployment in Nazi Germany?
D. How do nationalistic political parties use opposition parties as scapegoats?

27. Which source MOST clearly supports the value of group solidarity?

A. Source I
B. Source II
C. Source III
D. Source IV

28. The chart in Source I MOST clearly illustrates the

A. methods Hitler used to acquire power in Germany
B. centralization of decision making in Nazi Germany
C. role of racial superiority in Hitler's rise to power
D. economic organization of industry and labor in Nazi Germany

29. What relationship exists among the sources?

A. The information in Source I provides justification for the statements in sources III and IV.
B. The statements in sources III and IV provide reasons for the trend indicated in Source II.
C. The opinion expressed in Source IV resulted from the developments shown in Source I.
D. The trend in Source II is explained by the information in Source I.

30. Which of the following Nazi programs would MOST likely cause the speaker in Source IV to change his position?

A. "We demand the stabilization of the currency by state decree."
B. "We demand the maintenance of production levels by state decree."
C. "We demand the abolition of all incomes from interest and dividends."
D. "We demand a fundamental reorganization and reorientation of the government."

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31. The principle of consumer sovereignty suggests that many decisions regarding production are based on

A. past sales
B. supplies of resources
C. advertising campaigns
D. government regulations

32. The interventionist policies many governments have followed since the Depression of the 1930s are OPPOSED today by supporters of a

A. mixed economy
B. market economy
C. command economy
D. centrally planned economy

33. Many contemporary socialist writers differ from the original position of Karl Marx in that they advocate

A. violent revolution to change the organization of society
B. gradual reform in society to cure its economic ills
C. the elimination of the working classes
D. the preservation of a ruling élite

34. Which of the following achievements claimed by the government of the U.S.S.R. would be MOST subject to challenge by an impartial observer?

A. The U.S.S.R. has increased the economic security of its citizens.
B. The U.S.S.R. has improved health care and education for its citizens.
C. The U.S.S.R. has ended class differences and created social equality.
D. The U.S.S.R. has increased economic development through central planning.

35. "Only by becoming one with the state will the individual feel he belongs, has self-worth, and can reach his full potential."

This opinion was MOST widely accepted during the 1930s in

A. the United Kingdom
B. the United States
C. Canada
D. Italy

36. A central goal of Austria-Hungary's foreign policy immediately prior to the outbreak of the First World War was to

A. aid Germany in its naval rivalry with Great Britain
B. secure a sphere of influence over the Balkan region
C. strike a crushing military blow against Russia
D. begin building an overseas colonial empire

37. Which mistaken perception by a European leader greatly accelerated the outbreak of the First World War?

A. The German Chancellor viewed the agreement protecting Belgian neutrality as a "scrap of paper."
B. The British Prime Minister believed that the Serbian crisis would remain localized.
C. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary viewed Turkey as the "sick man of Europe."
D. The Russian Czar believed his navy would be a match for any other.

38. The French delegation involved in drafting the Treaty of Versailles was MOST insistent on including the provision that Germany should

A. be prevented from union with Austria
B. lose all its colonial possessions in Africa
C. not be allowed to join the League of Nations
D. be forced to pay for the damages incurred by the war

39. The creation of the state of Czechoslovakia in 1919 and the German demands made on the Sudetenland in 1938 were both defended on the basis of

A. anti-colonialism
B. self-determination
C. collective security
D. imperialist expansion

40. A fundamental difference in the nature of conflict between the First and Second World Wars was that during the Second World War the

A. number of civilian targets increased significantly
B. nations involved lacked serious motives for revenge
C. German military was not confronted with the problems of a second front
D. scale of national commitment by both the Allied and Axis powers was questionable

Use the sources below to answer questions 41 to 44.

SOURCE I

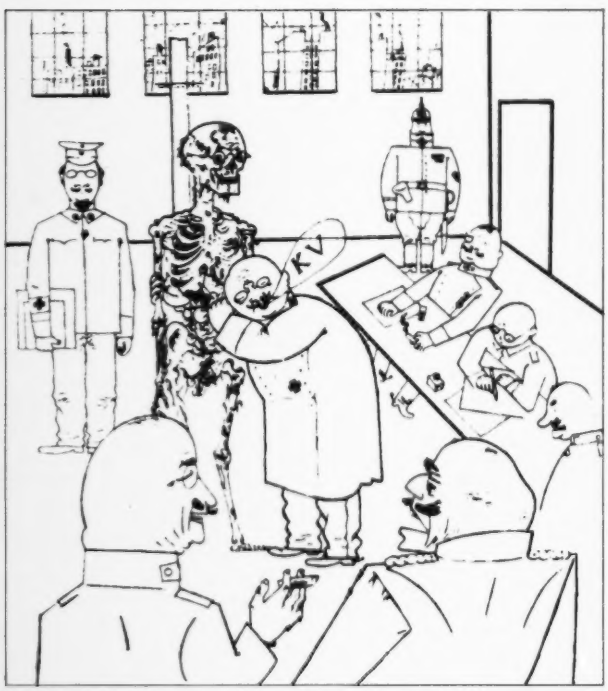
But, now the war has been declared, I think it is a matter of course that one should feel oneself so much a member of the nation that one must unite one's fate as closely as possible with that of the whole. . . . What counts is always the readiness to make a sacrifice, not the object for which the sacrifice is made.

— Franz Blumenfeld, September 23, 1914, a German soldier, age 23

SOURCE II

Poster used during the First World War

SOURCE III



Fit for Active Service by George Grosz, a German artist, drawn in 1918

NOTE: "KV" translates as "OK".

SOURCE IV

We stagger forward, and into our pierced and shattered souls bores the torturing image of the brown earth with the greasy sun and the convulsed and dead soldiers, who lie there — it can't be helped — who cry and clutch at our legs as we spring over them. We have lost all feeling for one another. We can hardly control ourselves when our hunted glance lights on the form of some other man. We are insensible, dead men, who through some trick, some dreadful magic, are still able to run and to kill.

– Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front*, 1929

41. Sources II and III BEST represent different perspectives on the

A. importance of victory
B. usefulness of indoctrination
C. recruitment of civilian armies
D. stupidity of government leaders

42. Which characteristic of the First World War is clearly described in Source IV?

A. Many casualties resulted from battle fatigue.
B. Warfare had become more impersonal and destructive.
C. Soldiers were required to hold their lines at all costs.
D. Bayonet charges rarely broke the stalemate of trench warfare.

43. What conclusion regarding the First World War can be made by reviewing the sources?

A. German nationalism led to early Allied defeats.
B. Ideological differences created tension among many nations.
C. Changing attitudes led to the questioning of nationalist ideals.
D. Civilian enthusiasm greatly encouraged the soldiers' fighting spirit.

44. Which sources would an ultranationalist condemn?

A. Sources I and II
B. Sources I and IV
C. Sources II and III
D. Sources III and IV

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45. Stalin's distrust of British and French intentions during the 1930s encouraged his nation's accommodation with

A. Nazi Germany
B. fascist Italy
C. Imperial Japan
D. capitalist America

Use the maps below to answer questions 46 to 48.

NOTE: The circles on the maps represent certain targeted areas of Nazi domestic and foreign policy prior to the Second World War.

SOURCE I

SOURCE II

SOURCE III

SOURCE IV

– adapted from *Canadians in the Twentieth Century*

46. In what order did the policy initiatives indicated in the source maps occur?

A. I, II, IV, III
B. II, I, III, IV
C. III, I, II, IV
D. IV, II, I, III

47. The document that would be MOST useful in understanding the policy decisions reflected in the source maps would be the

A. Kellogg-Briand Pact
B. Treaty of Versailles
C. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
D. Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

48. The subsequent developments that occurred for each of the circled areas support the conclusion that

A. during the inter-war years nations failed to use collective security to prevent war
B. during the inter-war years nations failed to use appeasement to prevent war
C. faced with Nazi encroachment, Czechoslovakia formed an alliance with France
D. faced with Nazi aggression, the Soviet Union formed an alliance with the West

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49. Which ONE of the following developments was a RESULT of the other three?

A. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles concerning Germany were regarded as overly harsh.
B. The demands made by Hitler at Munich were met by a policy of appeasement.
C. The Maginot Line encouraged a sense of security among the French people.
D. The U.S.A. adhered to a policy of isolationism during the inter-war years.

50. In which of the following events did UN action contrast strongly with action taken by the League of Nations toward events in Manchuria?

A. Soviet intervention in Hungary
B. American intervention in Grenada
C. North Korean invasion of South Korea
D. Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands

Choose the value listed below that provided the PRIMARY public motivation for the action stated in questions 51 and 52.

A. NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE
B. COLLECTIVE SECURITY
C. INTERNATIONAL STABILITY
D. NATIONAL SECURITY

51. Serbian extremists assassinate the Austrian Archduke: 1914

52. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany negotiate the Munich Pact: 1938

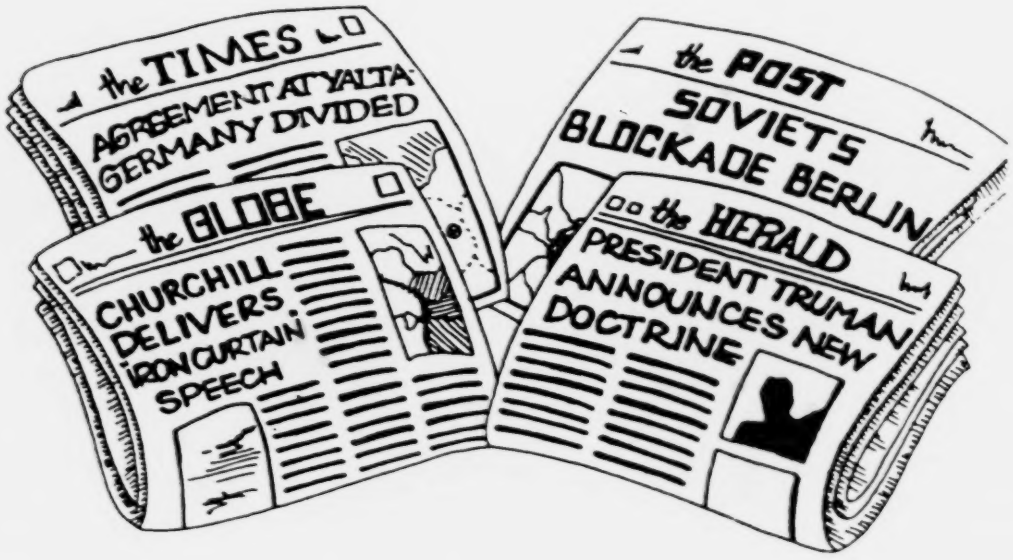
Use the events below to answer question 53.

I	An atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima.
II	Nazi forces invade and occupy Denmark and Norway.
III	Hitler and Stalin conclude a Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.
IV	Allied resistance halts German advance at El Alamein.

53. The correct chronological order of these four events is

A. II, IV, III, I
B. I, IV, II, III
C. III, I, II, IV
D. III, II, IV, I

Use the following headlines to answer questions 54 to 56.



54. The question that could BEST be researched from the news stories behind the four headlines is

A. why did the League of Nations fail to achieve its goals
B. what events led to Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender
C. what caused superpower rivalry following the Second World War
D. how did the two superpowers reach a nuclear "balance of terror"

55. Which of the following events would account for Churchill's speech headlined in The GLOBE?

A. The refusal of the Soviets to remove occupation forces from Europe
B. The ideological split between the U.S.S.R. and Communist China
C. The implementation of the Marshall Plan in Europe
D. The use of the atomic bomb against Japan

56. The subject common to all of the headlines is the

A. origin of the Cold War
B. collapse of Nazi Germany
C. origin of peaceful coexistence
D. formation of the United Nations

---

57. "Should nations form alliances to prevent war?"

The MOST convincing evidence for a NEGATIVE position on this issue would come from a study of

A. Pre-First World War, 1890-1914
B. the Inter-war period, 1920-1939
C. Post-Second World War to 1960
D. 1961 to the present

58. From Israel's perspective, a MAJOR obstacle to achieving an enduring peace in the Middle East is the

A. Lebanese government's support for Palestinian terrorist activities
B. continuing Palestinian refusal to recognize Israel's sovereignty
C. Egyptian refusal to permit Israeli ships to use the Suez Canal
D. indirect Soviet economic support for the Palestinian cause

59. "Restraint of the veto is most urgent in order that the carefully constructed conflict resolution machinery of the UN be brought to bear." According to this statement, which underlying principle is essential to the success of the UN?

A. The necessity of a consensus opinion by judges on issues brought before the World Court
B. The use of one-nation, one-vote to ensure equality among members despite economic differences
C. The instrumental role of the Secretary-General in directing both the General Assembly and the Security Council
D. The necessity for collective action by world powers in the Security Council to resolve disputes among members

60. Military involvement in the affairs of North and South Vietnam beginning in the 1950s through to the 1970s was justified by many American spokesmen as an attempt to prevent the

A. dangers of brinkmanship from escalating into nuclear war
B. domino theory from becoming a reality
C. policy of containment from working
D. NATO alliance from weakening

61. The formation of the EEC illustrates a response to which consequence of the Second World War?

A. New social roles and attitudes
B. Widespread death and destruction
C. Territorial changes and settlements
D. Shifts in economic strengths and weaknesses

Use the information below to answer questions 62 and 63.

I. The Soviet Union wanted much-needed breathing space to concentrate on improving the standard of living of Soviet citizens.

II. Soviet leaders wished to counter the tension created by a developing Sino-Soviet split.

III. The Soviet Union wanted to consolidate advances made in scientific, technological, and economic fields.

IV. Soviet leaders wished to concentrate on the need to control the nuclear arms buildup to ensure the survival of the human race.

— adapted from *The Great Powers*

62. These Soviet foreign policy goals were designed to achieve

A. a greater demand for Soviet expertise on the international market
B. the tightening of Communist control over nations in Eastern Europe
C. a climate of détente with western bloc nations, especially the U.S.A.
D. the resolution of border conflicts and territorial disputes with Communist China

63. Which of the following events BEST exemplifies the state of international superpower relations that resulted from these goals?

A. The SALT I talks
B. The formation of NATO
C. The formation of the Warsaw Pact
D. The American withdrawal from Vietnam

---

64. Much of the political instability in certain African states has its origin in former Great Power policies of

A. alliances
B. colonialism
C. brinkmanship
D. isolationism

65. The deterrent effect of the nuclear arms race is MOST evident in the world today by the

A. return to more isolationist policies by the major world powers
B. decline in the production of conventional weapons
C. reduction in the number of wars in progress
D. avoidance of a major superpower conflict

66. To those opposed to the principle of supranationalism, Canada's participation in organizations such as NATO, GATT, and the UN necessarily places restrictions upon its

A. sovereignty
B. national identity
C. national prosperity
D. international prestige

67. The purpose of "hot line" agreements involving Washington, London, and Paris with Moscow were developed PRIMARILY out of a fear that

A. failure to agree on disarmament would increase the risk of war
B. nuclear war could not be prevented by using diplomatic channels
C. failure to inspect opposing nuclear sites would lead to violations
D. nuclear war could be initiated as a result of error or misunderstanding

68. United Nations' operations in the Middle East (1956), the Congo (1960), and Cyprus (1964) have demonstrated that

A. commissions established to foster economic co-operation can succeed when supported by the superpowers
B. supervising forces can play a significant role in restoring peace among small powers engaged in limited war
C. the role of the Secretary-General is crucial in preventing major power confrontations
D. the role of the Security Council is secondary to that of the Secretary-General during a crisis

69. Both Canada and the U.S.A. were PRIMARILY motivated to form NORAD by a desire to preserve

A. détente between rival economies
B. national prestige in nuclear armaments
C. coexistence between ideological partners
D. national security from threatened aggression

70. If you supported a balance-of-power system as a means of maintaining world peace, which of the following developments would you favor?

A. The formation of regional defence alliances
B. The setting-up of neutral, free-trade zones
C. The establishment of a new international world court
D. The development of on-site inspection of weapon systems

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section is an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

If you write on both topics, ONLY the first will be marked.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.

Complete your essay in the space provided. There are pages provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

TOPIC A

WRITTEN RESPONSE

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some governments believe that all citizens are entitled to social benefits. Other governments believe that the state should provide security only for those who are in greatest need. Still other governments believe that it is each citizen's responsibility to maintain his or her own economic security.

SHOULD GOVERNMENTS USE THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSALITY IN ADMINISTERING SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying the issue	5 marks
Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position	10 marks
Communicate effectively by using appropriate vocabulary, organization, and correct conventions of language	5 marks
TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.

TOPIC B

WRITTEN RESPONSE

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

During the 20th century, some nations have waged war to expand their territorial boundaries, to gain overseas resources and markets, or to control strategic areas. They believe that wars are necessary and justifiable in pursuit of their national interests. Other nations have gone to war to protect themselves or their allies from aggressor nations. They believe that war is only justifiable in self-defence. Still other nations have remained neutral while those around them went to war. Such nations believe that war can be avoided and is never justified.

ARE NATIONS EVER JUSTIFIED IN GOING TO WAR?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying the issue	5 marks
Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position	10 marks
Communicate effectively by using appropriate vocabulary, organization, and correct conventions of language	5 marks
TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.

FOR ROUGH WORK

FOR FINISHED WORK

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INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC

CHECK ONE

TOPIC A ☐

TOPIC B ☐

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M1 ☐ **M2** ☐ **M3** ☐

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SOCIAL STUDIES 30

NAME: (LAST NAME) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ (FIRST NAME) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ **DATE OF BIRTH:** Y ☐☐ M ☐☐ D ☐☐ **SEX:** ☐

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS: _____

(Apt./Street/Ave./P.O. Box) (Village/Town/City) (Postal Code)

SCHOOL CODE: ☐☐☐☐ **SCHOOL:** _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES 30